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WITH CLOUDED MINDS.

A Visit to the Territorial Insane Asylum.

Contented Inmates Testify to Kind Treatment.

Barbarous Treatment Experienced by the Patients While Under Former Management.

The Territorial Insane Asylum, is next to the Territorial Prison, the most important public institution in Arizona. All citizens naturally feel a keen interest in the workings of the Asylum, and in view of the helpless condition of its inmates, desire assurance that it is properly conducted.

With the object of securing reliable information upon the subject, a Republican reporter yesterday drove out to the Insane Asylum and inspected the workings and condition of the institution.

The building is not a very sightly one, two long wings flanking a square central structure, and the red brick walls, dotted with windows, standing out with a severe plainness that appears to demand the relief of porches. It is roomy, however, and if expert testimony is to be relied on, the walls have been stanchly constructed of good material.

Dr. Toney, the Superintendent, had not anticipated any callers and was in the middle of his morning round. He stated that the Asylum was always in condition for inspection and led the way to a tour of the building.

The women's ward, in the upper story of the west wing, was the first visited. The first impression made upon the visitor who stepped within the barred door was the exquisite cleanliness of the place. The dark wood floor had been scrubbed until it was as clean as wood could be made. The paint was spotless and the locks were bright as mirrors. There was nothing of the regular prison effect visible, other than the slatted doors of the separate rooms and the air was as sweet and pure as the winds could bring.

There are but thirteen women in keeping, under the supervision of a nurse. None of them are violent in any way, though one poor Mexican girl, whose principal peculiarity is a desire to keep her hands in motion, told a pitiful tale by her actions and a few words. She came up to the Superintendent and, placing his arms together, showed him to understand that she was not a bad person, and testified with a happy smile to the very different and considerate treatment she had received since her incarceration.

Several are wholly idiotic, but the majority are afflicted with manias that leave them unable to attend to their own needs. Several read with an apparent appreciation of what they see and a few are expert needlewomen, and occupy much of their time in that employment.

One peculiar case is that of an old woman, who, though bedridden, is an extreme case, reads easily and understands the matter printed in even the smallest type of a newspaper. She was committed from Phoenix and is surely over ninety years of age, though nothing very definite can be gained of her early history. Several persons who have known her for twenty years or more, affirm that her age must exceed a hundred years. She is offended if anyone speaks of her age in her presence.

Perhaps the saddest case in the institution is that of Anna Radovitch, a young married woman, a native of Austria, sent from Bisbee. She has occasional spells of mild insanity, the primary cause of which, as stated in the commitment, was childbirth. She was first placed in the Asylum during last year. On January 6, 1889, her husband came to see her and finding her in a fairly pacific condition, he was allowed, by Superintendent Titus, to take her back with him to Bisbee, though Dr. Titus knew and the leave of absence that the woman was not in a rational condition. Doctor Titus deliberately allowed an insane woman to take an insane woman from his charge, though knowing the danger of such a course. The natural result followed. The woman became frantic and at the end of nine days was returned to the asylum.

Three days ago she was delivered of a healthy female child. A soliloquy upon the future of that child is not a cheerful one. Born into the world with the shadow of inherited lunacy over it, there is not the slightest doubt but that the child will, ere womanhood is attained, be again inmate of an insane asylum. Happy indeed would it be were the little innocent to die as it is. For this, Doctor Titus is directly responsible and upon his shoulders must rest the load of causing the existence of a child which must ever be a detriment to and burden upon the State.

The attendant of the female ward is a gentle, intelligent woman, who seems to be to the patients rather a sympathizing friend than a keeper. She exhibited with the pride of a good housekeeper, the coats of the patients, neatly made up with apertures spread, covering comfortable bed clothing. The dining room was visited, there being a separate one to each ward, and was found ready for the noon meal, with all the correctness of a family table.

Leaving the women's department, the three male wards were inspected. Only a few of the inmates were idiotic, and none of them violently insane. They seemed to live together in perfect harmony and peace, nearly every one having some peculiar notion upon which his ideas were fixed, to the exclusion of almost everything else.

One man, who prefers to lie curled up in a corner, is only peculiar in that he vehemently protests that he is crazy, "crazy as a fool." Another has a mad upon the application of scientific agriculture. Another believes himself a great doctor and cheerfully commands the treatment given by Dr. Toney to the patients and expresses his willingness to assist with his knowledge.

An odd character indeed is an Italian called Jack Parry, who is continually at work upon a statement of the already reached mammoth proportions. It is written upon large sheets of brown paper in an excellent and legible hand. It is aimed at the general insanity of mankind. As a fair sample of its contents the following excerpt was made: "Compulsory is a law for the community health, yet the attachment is done by the cyclone atmospheric agitation, as supernatural tricks would not." He kindly offered a lengthy article for publication, little knowing that George Francis Train had preceded him in his peculiar school of literature.

One man in the chronic ward has a deep-rooted hatred of his feet and stamped them around the corridor as though they did not belong to him. He grunted his teeth and addressed his pedal extremities in terms showing the strongest aversion.

The attendants appear to care for all most attentively, and are evidently respected by the inmates. Several of the more rational were examined privately by the reporter, and expressed themselves as more than satisfied with their treatment.

One old man, the scientist, said fervently: "It's a God's mercy I am in so good a place." Another, a Mexican, recently sent over from Florence, has recovered from the effects of delirium tremens, and asked the reporter if he could not be sent home. "Why do you wish to go?" was demanded. "Are you not well provided for here?" "Si, Senor," was the reply, "I have everything I could wish to eat, and am very comfortable, but then you know a man wants to see his family."

Since the day on which the last Attendants of the old regime left the institution there has not been a single instance of restraint being put upon the patients; but a dark room, with a book resting on the floor, and a small closet containing a large assortment of straight jackets, armlets, handcuffs of leather and of steel, and chains and padlocks, tell a mute story of the sufferings inflicted upon the poor creatures under the former administration that was deplored.

The patients all agree that the slightest noise or the caprice of a brutal keeper was enough to cause being tied hand and foot and being placed upon the floor of a dark room locked to a ring-bolt.

One Mexican was reported to be especially wild. The keepers before leaving said he had to be strapped up fully half the time. Since Dr. Toney assumed charge, not a symptom of violence has been apparent.

Another man, named Spear, L. Williams, is also an instance of point. He was committed from Phoenix, and was a dangerous inmate and had been repeatedly tied up and thrown into the dark room. The reporter saw Williams and conversed with him. He is quite rational and will be discharged, cured, as soon as his insanity is removed. His treatment by Dr. Titus' employees was brutal in the extreme and that the Doctor himself was sometimes absent from the wards a week at a time. All responsibility was put into the hands of the keepers and they used it as brutally as their wits would permit.

All over the building the inmates, without any suggestions being made to them, seemed anxious to show their satisfaction at their present condition and their happy relief from the oppressions of the past.

Those inmates who have some glimmerings of light yet left in their minds, spend their time in reading the Territorial papers sent to the asylum, or are allowed to help on the farm in such work as they care to do. No restriction is put upon the majority of them and they are busy with their own occupations that suit them best.

The fittings of the Asylum are very defective, though much valuable work is being constantly done. The bars of the cells are very weak and would not restrain a lunatic of even ordinary strength. Indeed, one of the Chinese men kicked several wooden bars out of one of the outer doors and escaped to town, where he was subsequently recaptured. Another, several months ago, broke open the door to the dumb waiter and tried to escape by sliding down the shaft. During the past year, Doctor Titus has been ordered seven escapes, none of whom were ever recaptured.

The locks upon all the doors are peculiar in design and appear very fine, but the fact remains that many of them can be opened by means of an ordinary trousers button. These things are being remedied, and the new Board can work. All the door casings have been set firmly in cement and all precautions will be taken.

For a man who considered his position one of political preference and who has been held up by his party as a model, Dr. Titus was remarkably negligent, not to speak of by a severe term. Though a clerk was regularly employed, all the books turned over by him to his successor comprised two rough record books. One of them was a record of admissions, etc., ten pages of text, and the other was a day book entry of what cash was brought with each inmate. These comprised all.

There are no means of finding out what Titus really did, for no record of his or his employees' actions has been left behind. There is no data of a patient's history, none of the treatment adopted, of visitors—no data whatever. And this in direct conflict with a provision of the law that stipulates that the Superintendent shall keep a daily record of his work. Even the list of patients turned over was incomplete.

In bright contrast to the present system, in charge of Steward Wilcox: There are thirteen books now used. One is devoted to the description of each inmate, and will be supplemented by portraits; another gives a correct history of each patient, as far as possible to obtain, a view, primarily, to finding the cause of the mental derangement. Again a weighty volume, 110 pages of which have been filled during the last three months, details the daily life of each patient, gives observations upon his condition, a statement of the medicines and prescriptions used, etc. In another are copies of every letter received in regard to patients and in another are all letters written to patients. A full record of the personal effects of new-comers is kept, down to every handkerchief.

A complete system of reports has also been instituted, comprising blanks to be filled out by almost every employee of the Asylum, thus keeping a careful watch upon the work done, the food

furnished and, most important of all, the daily actions of patients. The daily surgical instruments found in the Asylum were a catheter and two hypodermic syringes. The two last named articles were completely worn out. A surgical set of unusual excellence has been secured. A good library has also been started, and twenty-three newspapers are received free, as against the single one upon prior to June.

All is now energy and vigor in the management of the Asylum. Six hundred wagon loads of earth have been hauled to make a natural slope from the building outward. The roof has been repaired, the city system of water works is now being attached to the Asylum pipes and farmers, assisted by a number of patients are engaged in putting 120 acres of the fine land of the grounds into a condition that will render it useful and productive.

All that can be done, with economy coupled with energy, is surely being done to advance the efficiency of the institution and leave was taken of the Superintendent with the feeling that in his hands the great trust was rightly placed.

COUNTERFEITERS IN TUCSON.

A Lot of Spurious Coin Put in Circulation. Tucson, Ariz., October 2.—A quantity of counterfeit money was put in circulation here the past week. The coin is mostly silver dollars and is fairly stamped and filled with lead. A counterfeit five dollar gold piece turned up also. The police think the die is in this city.

One suspect named George Riley has been arrested on a telegraphic warrant, charging him with circulating counterfeit money under false pretenses. Riley assumed to be an agent of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and is wanted in California and the East for the same offense.

RAUM INVESTIGATION.

JUDGE SAWYER STATES THE MAJORITY'S OPINION.

They are Fully Satisfied That No Criminal Acts Have Been Committed by Commissioner Raum.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—Judge Sawyer, on behalf of the majority of the Raum Committee, stated tonight to an Associated Press representative that he had learned with surprise that the minority report had been given out. It was well understood in the committee that the evidence was not all in and that the investigation was not closed.

Taking up all the allegations in the minority report, one by one, Judge Sawyer said there was not one of the statements that he believed was borne out by the evidence, incomplete though it was. As to the list of stockholders, the proof showed that Snyder subscribed alone for stock and that the others interested with him made no subscription. With regard to Brady Tanner, Commissioner Raum's private secretary, the evidence showed that outside of that he had only written four or five letters on the refrigerator company's business in the pension office during office hours, his association with the district was purely nominal and that the company itself had not yet been brought into active existence.

Tanner's promotion was shown to have been made in fulfillment of a promise to Raum's predecessor. With this exception, the evidence showed that no one employed in the pension office was directly or indirectly owner of any stock in the refrigerator company.

The majority had carefully analyzed the testimony in regard to favoritism to attorneys and had reached the conclusion that the favoritism and attention to his duties which should be expected.

Judge Sawyer remarked in conclusion that he gave expression to what he understood to be the views of the majority with some hesitation, because he did not understand that the investigation was yet closed, but as the minority have seen fit to make their statement public, he, also, thought it only proper to do so. Asked in regard to Lemon's endorsement, Judge Sawyer replied that the evidence established that Lemon endorsed notes for General Raum to the extent of \$12,000 and received as collateral 1000 shares in the Gypsum mining company in Virginia. The evidence was that this enterprise had been brought to Lemon's attention before Raum became Commissioner.

The only evidence before the Committee as to the value of the shares was that one sale had been made at \$34 per share.

TRAFFIC TROUBLES.

Railroad Men Meet in Chicago to Consider Complaints.

CHICAGO, October 2.—A morning paper says the traffic managers and general freight agents of roads in the Transcontinental Association convened yesterday to consider complaints by the Southern Pacific Company that rates were being cut by the Pacific Coast were being cut by Western roads.

The line charged with doing most of the cutting is the Transcontinental Dispatch Freight. The latter denies it, giving a schedule of its special rates. The Southern Pacific, it is claimed, is carrying two-thirds of all west-bound Pacific Coast business by the Sunset Route, but wants to carry it all. The meeting will probably remain in session several days.

IDARO ELECTIONS.

The State Will Be Republican By a Large Majority.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, October 2.—The returns up to this time show that the Republican majority in the State is 1500, with three Republican counties and one doubtful one to hear from. The Legislature will be Republican at about 39 to 15. It will take some days to get the full returns, as some counties are distant from telegraphic communication. The Democrats concede the State by 1100.

ARIZONA TERRITORY

Acting Governor Murphy's Report.

Mining and Agriculture Both Prospering.

Strong Recommendations for National Legislation on the Mormons and Apaches.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The affairs of the Territory of Arizona, during the fiscal year just closed, as detailed in the report made to the Secretary of the Interior by N. O. Murphy, Acting Governor, are just made public.

He states he is unofficially informed that the recent census shows a population in the Territory of 57,600, exclusive of Indians and military reservations, and with those who live on reservations, not Indians. The population of the Territory is probably 60,000, a gain in ten years of 19,500.

Mining industry, he reports, is in a more healthy condition than ever, but great attention is being paid to agriculture, owing to the productiveness of the lands.

Owing to restrictive legislation in Idaho and the probability of similar action in Utah, the acting Governor thinks the immigration of Mormons to Arizona will increase. The number of Mormons in the Territory is estimated at one-fifth of the population. The report states that unless restrictive measures are adopted the Territory will become Mormonized to such an extent as to seriously disturb society and the affairs of the Government, and prejudice the Territory's claims for Statehood. He therefore recommends that Congress grant the same protection to Arizona as is enjoyed by Idaho. That the Idaho test oath be made applicable to Arizona.

The report says Arizona has quite a sprinkling of Mexicans among her people. The majority of them have become naturalized citizens and are in sympathy with American laws and customs.

There are few Chinese in the Territory as compared with the Pacific Coast States and as yet the Chinese are a disturbing element although they are a very objectionable class and their exclusion is as much desired in Arizona as elsewhere.

The Acting Governor recommends that an enabling act for the admission of Arizona as a State be passed by the United States Senate. That all public lands within the Territory be donated to it; that all school lands be donated to the Territory for school purposes; that the San Carlos Apaches be removed from the Territory and their reservation be opened for settlement; that the salary of the President of the Territory be increased to \$5000 per year, and that the pay of Legislators be increased to \$10 per day.

IMPORTANT OMISSION.

Drawback Provisions on Tobacco Left Out of the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—An important omission was made in the tariff bill as enrolled and signed. Section 30 of the internal revenue schedule, originally stricken out by the Senate and subsequently restored by the conference, was completely omitted on enrollment.

This section provided for an allowance of a drawback on smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff held in unbroken packages in the hands of manufacturers at a date when the tariff went into effect. As this date is January 1, next, however, there will be ample opportunity for Congress at the next session to correct the error by supplemental legislation.

RAIDING APACHES.

Cavalry Seem to be Useless in Pursuit of Them.

ALBUQUERQUE, October 2.—Several companies of cavalry have now been out after the renegade Apaches, about two weeks, but not an Indian has been captured, though fresh crimes are being reported.

The latest from the Black Range country, which has been their rendezvous in every outbreak for years, is that the bodies of two miners were found before yesterday, and their remains, but their scalps taken. The people of the south are much excited and if the Government does not put a stop to these annual raids of a few renegades, it is stated that they will organize themselves into companies and exterminate the savages.

MORMON CONVERTS.

Large Importation of Proselytes to the Faith of the Saints.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Authorities at the large office, this morning, used an immense amount of moral persuasion on thirty-two young Mormon girls, who arrived yesterday, on the steamer Wyoming, to induce them to forego their intentions of becoming proselytes.

One of the girls frankly acknowledged that they were all willing to be one of seven or eight wives and were fully aware of the principles of Mormonism. The girls are all young and some remarkably pretty. The entire party will proceed on their journey tomorrow. The party comprises, all told, 202 souls.

HELD UP A TRAIN.

Express Messenger Robbed on an Ohio Railroad.

TOLEDO, O., October 2.—On the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland train south, reaching here, this morning, the Adams Express messenger was held up by masked men and his safe ransacked. Messenger Scudder was bound in his chair. One robber before leaving the car, placed a revolver at his head and pulled the trigger, but the cartridge failed to explode. The other robber prevented him from trying it again. When the

train pulled out of West Liberty the two soundrels again got on board, holding the entire crew at bay and proceeded as far as Bellefontaine, where they disappeared.

The superintendent of the Adams Express Company says that the robbers secured about \$500.

THE CHICAGO FAIR.

The Plan for Exhibits Is Finally Determined Upon.

CHICAGO, October 2.—The National Committee on Classification, which for ten days has been working on the divisions of the great Fair, has at last marked out twelve divisions, into which exhibits will be divided. They are practically agreed upon, as follows:

- A—Agriculture.
- B—Viticulture and Horticulture.
- C—Live Stock.
- D—Mining and Metallurgy.
- E—Machinery.
- F—Electricity and Electrical Appliances.
- G—Manufactures and other elaborate industries.
- H—Fine arts; Pictorial plastic and decorative.
- I—Science, History, Literature and Social Relations.
- K—Marine and Fisheries.
- L—The House and Its Accessories, Costumes and Personal Equipment.
- M—Isolated, Collective and Monographic Exhibits, not otherwise classified.

Too Much Matrimony.

CORTWOOD, Cal., October 2.—Yesterday George Frankell, 70 years old, committed suicide near Shingletown, in Shasta County, by shooting himself through the heart with a shot gun. Two weeks ago he was married to a lady 50 years old, who came here from Kansas to see him and to whom he was engaged 35 years ago.

WILD LEGISLATORS.

TROUBLOUS TIMES AMONG OKLAHOMA'S LAWMAKERS.

The Lower House Is Dissolved into a Howling Mob, and Pursues a Man Down the Public Street.

GETTIE, Oklahoma, October 2.—Today was one of tremendous excitement in the Territorial Legislature. The bill for the permanent location of the Capitol at Oklahoma City passed the House yesterday. Before action was taken in the upper House today, however, a motion in the lower House for reconsideration was adopted.

Friends of Speaker Daniels had induced him to sign the bill, and Representative Perry was hurrying over to the upper House.

When the enemies of the measure discovered this, the Legislature was turned into a howling mob and Perry was pursued. When overtaken in the street, some one yelled "hang him," and the proposition was nearly carried into effect.

The unfortunate legislator convinced the mob, however, that he had handed the bill to Representative Nesbitt, and that gentleman made a wild break down the street, with the mob in full pursuit. Nesbitt managed to distance them for four blocks, when his strength gave out and he surrendered.

The bill was taken back to the House, and the Speaker, in the presence of the Governor and other witnesses, erased his signature, saying that he signed the measure under a misapprehension.

The United States Marshal, Captain Havenshaw, commanding a United States force, calmed the excited crowd, which was still demanding the punishment of Perry and Nesbitt.

ON THE DIAMOND.

One-Sided Games Played Yesterday in the East.

CHICAGO, October 2.—In the Brotherhood game today not a run was made by either team until the eighth inning. Then Crane went to pieces and Chicago pounded out four runs. Score: Chicago 4, New York 0. Pitchers: Baldwin and Crane.

BROOKLYN, October 2.—In the League game today the Pittsburghers couldn't hit Terry or Fenitz a little bit, while Anderson's curves were soft marks. Score: Brooklyn 9, Pittsburgh 1.

BUFFALO, October 2.—In the Brotherhood game today both teams played a splendid game, but Brooklyn was unable to tie the score made by the Bisons in the first inning. Score: Brooklyn 7, Buffalo 3. Pitchers, Cunningham and Sowders.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 2.—In the Brotherhood today, barring some bad errors in second, Cleveland played a splendid game and won easily. Score: Cleveland 11, Philadelphia 6. Pitchers, O'Brien and Bullington.

CHICAGO, October 2.—In the League game today, Sharrott hit easily and often. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Score: Chicago 7, New York 3. Pitchers, Hutchinson and Sharrott.

CLEVELAND, October 2.—The League game today a pitchers' contest, and to be called a tie at the end of the ninth inning on account of rain. Score: Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 2. Pitchers, Young and Gleason.

PITTSBURGH, October 2.—The Brotherhood game was postponed on account of rain.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—The League game today was miserable. Errors by the home team explains the score. Cincinnati 3, Boston 7. Pitchers, Rhines and Nichols.

MINOR ASSOCIATIONS.

Toledo 10, Rochester 1. Called at the end of the ninth inning on account of darkness.

St. Louis 6, Syracuse 5. Columbus 10, Athletics 2. Oakland 14, Sacramento 5.

An Australian Fire.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., October 2.—A fire broke out last night and spread rapidly over a large area on Pitt, Castle, Deagh, Moore and Hunter streets. Among the buildings destroyed were the City Bank, Athenaeum Club and several large warehouses; a number of other business houses were injured. Damage, £1,500,000. Insurance, £750,000.

FOR CIVIL SERVICE

Reformers Hold Convention at Boston.

They Denounce the Republican Party's Position.

Long Resolutions Passed Against the Practice of Selecting Officials for Partisan Activity.

BOSTON, Mass., October 2.—At a meeting of the General Committee of the National Civil Service League it was voted to increase the Executive Committee by four, and Edward Carey, Charles Collins and William D. Foulke, of Indiana, and Richard H. Dana, of Cambridge, were the new members elected.

At the business meeting there was a fair attendance of members and a few spectators.

Hon. George William Curtis was unanimously chosen President for the ensuing year.

Charles L. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, read a paper on the relation of civil service reform to other reforms, in which he said: "It is the function of civil service reform to provide for all other reforms. To expect to get solutions to such problems as the tariff, the currency or the pension system offer, from such men as make up the bulk of either house of Congress, or to deal wisely with the labor and liquor questions through such men as make up our Legislatures and City Councils, is as irrational as to expect figs from thistles."

A long discussion was had upon a proposition to print different papers, some of them taking exception to portions of their contents and objecting to their going on record, apparently as being sanctioned by the Association. A resolution was finally adopted that the Executive Committee be directed, in preparing papers for publication, to take care not to make the League not responsible for the views therein expressed.

A committee on resolutions presented a lengthy report, which was unanimously adopted.

The League congratulates the country that the attempt to nullify the reform law during the present session was defeated in the House and that the law was defended by distinguished members of both parties. The League recognizes the fact that 32,000 places in the public service are now filled upon free and fair competition merit alone, while Commissioner Howesvoldt gives assurance that 92 per cent. of the clerks so appointed under the last administration have been retained. It recalls with satisfaction the action of the Attorney General in sustaining the Civil Service Commission and a resolution of an appointment made in defiance of the reform law and the indictment of persons for receiving political contributions; congratulates the country upon the choice of commissioners of the present administration.

While according the National Administration the greatest credit for whatever advances have been made, the League does not deem it necessary to remind the country that the pledges made by the successful party at the last election have been disregarded. The reform system, has not been extended, the spirit and purpose of reform has not only not been strictly observed, but even violated. Laws at variance with reform have not been repealed, nor has there been any proposition for repeal. Against these violations pledges the League renews its unqualified protest.

The removal of a postmaster for no other cause than his political opinions or party affiliations, resulting in a partisan devastation of important branches of the public service, is a breach of faith with the country and a grave offense against pure politics and the interests of efficient public service. The important duty of taking the census should have been committed to officers elected because of fitness and with no regard to political or partisan considerations.

The League urges the friends of reform to press upon the public attention and on Congress the repeal of laws prescribing fixed terms of office, which were destined to facilitate partisan changes without the odium of express and positive removal, as a measure of reform from one of the worst and most widely diffused abuses.

The League approves the principles and objects of a bill introduced in Congress during the present session to regulate the appointment of fourth-class postmasters, by causing their selection to be made upon business principles.

In conclusion, the League declares as to the necessity of reform, it was never more urgent, that the League will prosecute with unflinching energy its action to that matured opinion of the American people which reforms every abuse that menaces the welfare of the Republic.

Several Association reports were read.

Mr. Bonaparte spoke of the complete demoralization of the Republican party in Baltimore, because of the distribution of patronage and said, "It seemed certain that the delegates to the next Republican Convention would be pledged against Harrison."

Adjourned to meet in Buffalo next year.

A SPEECH BY CURTIS.

At the closing banquet tonight Mr. Curtis made a speech, in which he said: "It shows the healthy condition of the public mind that the members of the United States Senate have been literally roasted for declaring that morals and politics have no connection. Power always tends to intoxicate itself, and the hope of reform always rests in the minority. Cesar had his Brutus, Charles I. had his Cromwell, and the majority crowned may in our country profit by these examples."

Struck by a Train.

MASKINGOGE, Quebec, October 2.—The wife of Dr. Dostaler, Mrs. Peche, Mrs. Heroux and two young children

attempted to cross the Canadian Pacific tracks near Louisville in a carriage last night. The carriage was struck by a train and the three ladies instantly killed. The children escaped.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Remarkable Decrease in the Bonded Debt Last Month. WASHINGTON, October 2.—It is stated at the Treasury Department that the decrease in the bonded debt during the past month, \$42,316,240, was greater than in any month since the period of refunding operations under Secretary Sherman, the nearest approach to it being \$26,593,830 in the month of October, 1888.

The decrease in the bonded debt for the first nineteen months of the present administration, being \$295,714,410, an average monthly reduction of \$10,827,074. The foregoing figures relate exclusively to bonded debt and not to "debt less cash in the treasury," at the various dates specified.

Robbery at Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., October 1.—W. W. Whitney, wife and daughter, Mrs. J. C. Spriggs, of San Diego, California, who arrived at the Elbe House, on Tuesday, claimed to have been robbed of \$200 worth of diamonds, which were left in a small satchel in a room. The police think that the theft was committed by a sneak thief.

Silver Mine Purchase.

SPECIAL TO THE REPUBLICAN. TUCSON, A. T., October 2.—Lemuel Bannister, for himself and George Westinghouse, of Pittsburgh, Pa., paid today \$75,000 for the Speculation silver mine located twenty miles south of Tucson.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth District of Massachusetts.

Ex-Governor O'Neill is lying in a critical condition, being stricken with paralysis yesterday at Birmingham, Alabama.

By the collision of a freight and work train yesterday afternoon near Bangor, Me., seven men were seriously injured and one fatally.

A circular has been issued by Vice-President Webb, of the New York Central Railroad, stating that his company objects to its employees belonging to the Knights of Labor.

Another solid train of raisins and dried fruits left Fresno, yesterday, for eastern points. This is the second trainload within five days. Yesterday's train numbered twenty-two cars.

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